

analyzing mass spectrometric data according to an eighth embodiment.

FIG.17 is a diagram illustrating conceptually an example of solution business according to a ninth embodiment.

*Fig. 18 illustrates an apparatus for analyzing mass spectrometric data according to embodiments of present invention.*

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

An embodiment of the present invention is now described referring to the accompanying drawings.

A first embodiment of system for analyzing compound structure according to the present invention is described. FIG.1 is a flow chart showing a general flow for analysis of mass spectrometric data according to the embodiment. Mass spectrometric data 1 is obtained by measurement with an apparatus 24 for mass spectrometry shown in FIG.2. In the apparatus 24, a sample to be analyzed undergoes pre-processing by a pre-processing section 8 such as a liquid chromatograph and is ionized in an ionization section 9, being separated in a mass spectrometric section 10 according to the masses. The separated ion is detected by an ion detection section 11, the data of which is reduced and processed. Results of analysis, the mass spectrometric data 1, are displayed on a display section 13. A control section 14 controls a sequence of mass spectrometry, which ranges over ionization of a sample, transferring and entering the ion beam of sample in the mass spectrometry section 10, execution of mass spectrometry, detection of ion and processing of data.

Mass spectrometry is categorized into two methods generally. One is called MS method, which analyzes an ionized sample directly. The other method called tandem mass spectrometry or MS/MS analysis for short, which analyzes a dissociated ion produced by making a collision of a sample ion